DESIGNATION OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF SALTUARIUS, AND OTHER DATA ON THE GENUS. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 35(1): 26. 1994: The large leaf-tailed geckos of eastern Australia's rainforests originally assigned to Phyllurus, have been transferred to Saltuarius (Couper et al., 1993). Saltuarius now includes S. cornutus (Ogilby, 1892), S. salebrosus (Covacevich, 1975), S. swaini (Wells & Wellington, 1985) and S. occultus Couper, Covacevich & Moritz, 1993. In our detailed description and diagnosis of Soltuarius, we omitted to designate a type species. Saltuarius cornutus (Ogilby, 1892) is here designated as the type species of this genus.

When our review and elaboration of the description of *S. swaini* were completed, three Australian Museum specimens (R92122, R98333, R110510) stood apart from our sample because of what appeared to be anomalous colour patterns. Recent advice (G. Shea, in litt., 16 March, 1994) has enabled us to correct collection data for two of these specimens, and confirm that of the third. The colour and pattern of this specimen (R92122 from a eucalypt-granite locality) are those of forms more frequently associated with rainforest.

Table 1 summarizes supposed and actual collection localities and our colour and pattern descriptions of *S. swaini* from 'rainforest' and 'eucalypt-granite' localities in northern

New South Wales and southern Queensland. From these data, we conclude that what we described (Couper et al., 1993) as the 'eucalypt-granite' colour form of *S. swoini* is confined to the Stanthorpe-New England Plateau area, and does not occur in rainforest.

Acknowledgements

Dr H.G. Cogger of the Australian Museum drew our attention to our omitting to designate a type species for Saltuarius. Dr G. Ingram of the Queensland Museum commented on this note constructively. We are grateful for their advice.

Literature Cited

Couper, P.J., Covacevich, J.A. & Moritz, C. 1993. A review of the lcaf-tailed geckos endemic to eastern Australia: a new genus, four new species, and other new data. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 34: 95-124.

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TABLE 1. Register entries vs actual collection localities for three S. swoini specimens, with their colour forms.

Australian Museum reg. no.	AM register entry: Couper et al., 1993	Actual collection locality		Colour form (Couper et al., 1993)
R92122	6km NW Amiens, SEQ (eucalypt-granite)	6km NW Amiens, SEQ	'gray-mid dark brown'	'rainforest'
R98333	1.5km NW Amiens, SEQ (eucalypt-granite)	Mt Warning, NENSW (rainforest)	'lichen-like'	'rainforest'
R110510	Mt Warning, NENSW (rainforest)	1.5km NW Amiens, SEQ (eucaltypt-granite)	'heavily-blotched'	'eucalypt-granite'

^{*}The 'gray-mid dark brown' colour form is uncommon in 'eucalypt-granite' areas, but is one of two dominant colour morphs in rainforests.